BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Report

OF THE

Department of Agriculture

FOR THE YEAR

1954.

Printed by the Voice Publishing Co. (1953) Ltd., Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I.

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
23 JUL 1957

CONTENTS.

Departmental Staff	Page	1
Weather Conditions	Paragraph	1
Production	,,	2
Sugar	,,	3
Cotton	,,	4
Limes	,,	5
Coconuts	,,	6
Bananas	,,	7
Food Crops	,,	8
Livestock	,,	9
Livestock Exports	,,	10
Tropical Kudzu	,,	11
Living Fences	,,	12
Sweet Potato	,,	13
Molasses Grass	,,	14
Tortola Agricultural Station	,,	15
Cattle	,,	16
Horses	,,	17
Kentucky Jack Donkey	,,	18
Mules	,,	19
Blackhead Persian Sheep	,,	20
Berkshire Pigs	,,	21
Anglo-Nubian Goats	,,	22
Stud Services	,,	23
Distribution of Planting Material	,,	24
Soil and Water Conservation	,,	25
Improvements	,,	26
Tick Control	,,	27
Visits to Farms	,,	28
Credit and Marketing	,,	29
Agricultural Shows	,,	30
Staff Training Courses	,,	31
Mfolding Ground	,,	32
Miscellaneous Activities	,,	33
Visits	,,	34
Acknowledgements	,,	35
C. D. & W. Schemes	,,	36
Summary of Agricultural Legislation	,,	37

APPENDICES.

Meteorological data	Appendix I	Page	11
Exports	Appendix II	,,	12
Imports	Appendix III	,,	13
Reproduction of the approved financial estimates	Appendix IV	,,	14—15

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/report-of-the-department-of-agriculture-vgb_1954

STAFF.

Superintendent of Agriculture	M. WINTER
Acting Superintendent of Agriculture ..	G. BELLOT
Agricultural Assistant	U. DAWSON
Acting Agricultural Assistant	I. EVANS
Petty Officer Class X	R. HODGE
Petty Officer Class X	H. VANTERPOOL

SECTION I.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

1. WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The Presidency again suffered severely from drought in 1954. The rainfall for the year was 51.20 inches, just 3.49 inches more than the previous year, which was the driest year since 1945/1946.

The drought lasted from January to June ; during the whole of this period only 17.41 inches of rain fell. The drought was broken in August. The rainfall may be said to have been well distributed and generally favourable during the remaining months of the year. September with a total of 11.83 inches again proved to be the wettest month, and the 4th September the wettest day, when 3.82 inches were recorded.

Crops and pastures were adversely affected by such abnormally dry weather, and did not recover fully until late in the year.

No hurricanes were recorded in the Virgin Islands.

2. PRODUCTION.

The production of the Presidency is still far below its potential output. This situation is in the main caused by :—

(*a*) Uncertainty of markets.

(*b*) Lack of clear titles to land.

Food crops are grown chiefly for home consumption ; the surplus is exported to the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The raising of livestock is chiefly for export.

The local system of land tenure remains unchanged.

There are no co-operative societies in the Presidency.

3. SUGAR.

No sugar is manufactured in the Presidency but sugar cane is still being grown for the manufacture of rum. As mentioned in last year's report, it is difficult to estimate the actual area planted under sugar cane, but it is believed that the area is between 100 — 150 acres. This represents a marked increase in the area under this crop as compared with previous years. Most of the rum produced is consumed locally but about 1,400 gallons were exported in 1954.

4. COTTON.

No cotton is grown.

5. LIMES.

The production of limes is chiefly for home consumption and the surplus is shipped to the Virgin Islands of the United States. Exports to the Virgin Islands of the United States for the year were valued at U.S. $257.78. There has been no increase in the area under this crop although it can be said that there has been an increase in yields.

6. COCONUTS.

The export of nuts has shown a slight decrease as compared with 1953. Exports in 1953 amounted to 33,125 nuts, compared with 32,258

in 1954. There is still a good demand for coconuts and it is hoped that the area now planted will be extended over the next few years.

7. BANANAS.

Although the area under this crop has shown some increase, exports have shown a decrease as compared with 1953. Exports for the year amounted to 4,558 stems, as against 5,487 in 1953.

8. FOOD CROPS.

Weather conditions were unfavourable for ground provisions and vegetables during the first half of the year. The rains in June and August resulted in an improved situation during the rest of the year. Before the end of the year ground provisions and vegetables were available in large quantities resulting even in an exportable surplus to the Virgin Islands of the United States. There was great demand for vegetable seedlings in November and December.

9. LIVESTOCK.

Livestock were exported to the Virgin Islands of the United States, Puerto Rico and the French West Indies. Sheep, Goats and Swine are permitted to enter St. Thomas while only shipments of Swine are permitted to enter Puerto Rico.

Exports of small stock have shown an increase as compared with 1952 and 1953.

Exports of cattle have also shown a marked increase as compared with 1952 and 1953 — See Table I below.

Prices received for Cattle, Sheep and Goats remained the same, that is, 12¢ per ℔ (U.S. Ccy.) liveweight. The liveweight price of Swine also remained at 14¢ per ℔ (U.S. Ccy.).

There has been no recurrence of Hog Cholera since the first outbreak occurred in 1949. Inoculations with the use of Hog Cholera Vaccine as a precaution against this disease continue as a routine measure. The number of inoculations for the year was 707 compared with 1,470 in 1953.

A few cases of Piroplasmosis and Anaplasmosis were encountered during the year. Blood slides sent to the Veterinary Department, St. Kitts, were confirmed as positive. Treatment consisted of the use of "Babesan" from which good results were obtained.

Infestation with stomach and intestinal worms is becoming common amongst the cattle population which leads, among other things, to the loss of condition and milk amongst the older cattle.

Gross underfeeding of especially cattle is also encountered in certain areas; efforts are being made to remedy this by more efficient methods of pasture management. Castrations of horses, mules, asses and cattle were performed and minor injuries treated.

10. LIVESTOCK EXPORTS.

Table I sets out the number of animals exported during the year as compared with 1952 and 1953. In Table II the livestock exports are analysed according to type and sex.

TABLE I.

EXPORTS 1952—1954.

Year	Destination	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Swine	Total
1952	St. Thomas	963	445	1375	524	3307
	French West Indies ..	363	—	—	—	363
	Puerto Rico	106	6	—	59	171
	Totals	1432	451	1375	583	3841
1953	St. Thomas	200	339	1033	445	2017
	French West Indies ..	797	—	—	—	797
	Puerto Rico	77	—	—	354	431
	Leeward Islands ..	15	7	—	—	22
	Totals	1089	346	1033	799	3267
1954	St. Thomas	—	502	1812	566	2880
	French West Indies ..	1643	—	—	—	1643
	Puerto Rico	—	—	—	111	111
	Leeward Islands ..	—	—	1	—	1
	Totals	1643	502	1813	677	4635

TABLE II.

TYPE AND SEX ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS 1954 :

Type	Sex		No.	Total
Cattle	Bulls	..	587	
	Steers	..	34	
	Cows	..	787	
	Heifers	..	235	1643
Sheep	Rams	..	223	
	Wethers	..	1	
	Ewes	..	278	502
Goats	Bucks	..	740	
	Wethers	..	24	
	Does	..	1049	1813
Swine	Boars	..	31	
	Barrows	..	237	
	Sows & Gilts	..	409	677
				4635

SECTION II.

INVESTIGATIONAL WORK.

11. TROPICAL KUDZU *(Pueraria Phaesoloides)*

As stated in last year's report Tropical Kudzu cannot stand heavy grazing. No further attempts were therefore made with this experiment.

12. LIVING FENCES.

Reference was made in last year's report to the trial with sweet lime as a living fence for livestock. This trial was continued during the year but owing to unfavourable weather conditions the "fence" made very little growth.

13. SWEET POTATO.

The area now planted under (U.P.R. No. 3) has been extended in order to make available sufficient planting material for trials at various

points. This potato is said to be superior to other varieties in vitamin content.

14. MOLASSES GRASS.

The area in a hillside paddock which was planted under Molasses or Wynne Grass (Malinis Minutiflora) for observation and trial under local conditions has given poor results. Other small areas, however, have been planted in paddocks on the flat ; the plants rooted successfully and are making good growth.

SECTION III.

EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENT WORK.

15. TORTOLA AGRICULTURAL STATION.

No further development of the Station was undertaken during the year. The principal activities were :—

(*a*) Maintenance of pedigree sires for stud purposes
(*b*) Production of breeding stock for sale to farmers
(*c*) Maintenance of a Nursery to provide vegetable seedlings, fruit trees and other planting material.
(*d*) Carrying out of investigations (Section II).

The Station has an area of sixty-eight (68) acres, utilized as follows :—

Guinea Grass Paddocks	..	38.75 acres
Elephant Grass Paddocks	..	9.50 „
Guatemala Grass Paddocks	..	1.75 „
Mixed Grasses Paddocks	..	17.00 „
Nursery	.. ..	1.00 „
Total	..	68.00 acres

16. CATTLE.

Seven (7) ¾ Red Poll x ¼ Senegal calves were born on the Station during the year. Of this number five (5) were bulls and two (2) heifers. Three calves died during the year. From the total herd of 41 cattle, eight bulls were sold for stud purposes ; two cows were also sold, one for further breeding and one for slaughter. The herd maintained very good condition throughout the year. The herd now comprises :—

Bulls	*Bull Calves*	*Cows*	*Heifers*	*Total*
2	3	14	16	35

17. HORSES.

A thoroughbred stallion is maintained at the Station for stud purposes. He is now too old for effective service and should be replaced. Riding horses are also maintained at the Station, three of which are owned by the Department and six by Government Officers who are required to travel on duty.

18. KENTUCKY JACK DONKEY.

This animal maintained good condition through the year. Stud services show an increase of 47% over the previous year.

19. MULES.

The two small mules used for draught purposes remained in good condition throughout the year.

20. BLACKHEAD PERSIAN SHEEP.

Although these animals have a reputation for producing high quality mutton, the lamb crop is very small. Efforts are being made however to introduce the Wiltshire Horn to breed pure as well as crossing with the Blackhead Persian.

There were 8 births during the year of which 5 were Ewes and 3 Rams. 13 lambs were sold to farmers for further breeding. At the end of the year the flock total was 10.

21. BERKSHIRE PIGS.

These pigs continued to do well and their progeny can be seen throughout the Presidency. However, consideration is being given to the introduction of a bacon type pig. The introduction of such a pig would be for both crossing with the Berkshire as well as for breeding pure. The present Berkshire breed has given good results but it is thought that such a cross would reduce the percentage of fat.

Two sows farrowed during the year, giving a total of 18 piglets. 14 piglets were sold for future breeding.

Of the two (2) boars kept at stud one was castrated for sale as he was found to be too heavy and therefore being kept at a loss.

22. ANGLO-NUBIAN GOATS.

These animals have given satisfactory results. Their progeny can be seen throughout the Presidency but more use is made of this breed in Tortola. Bucks sold to farmers are used for crossing with local does and their progeny is considered extremely good.

Five kids were born during the year under review, one buck died, three bucks and one doe were sold and one buck was given to Anegada for the use of the community to improve the goat population.

Total number of goats now at the Station 7.

23. STUD SERVICES.

Stud Services of Government sires for the year were as follows :—

Stallion "Wise Medico"	3
Jack "Col. Dunway"	25
¾ Red Poll x ¼ Senegal Bull "Chamberlain" ..	12
¾ Red Poll x ¼ Sengal Bull "Comando" ..	11
Anglo-Nubian Buck Goat	10
Berkshire Boars	15
Blackhead Persian Sheep (Ram)	3

24. DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTING MATERIAL.

The propagation of ornamental and economic plants was carried out in the Nursery at the Station throughout the year under review. Distribution and/or sales of plants, seed etc. during the year are set out below :—

Elephant grass cuttings ..	2,000
Cassava cuttings	2,250
Sweet Potato cuttings (B.44) ..	11,900
Sugar Cane cuttings	400
Grafted Mango plants	6
Cabbage seedlings	3,228
Tomato seedlings	3,516
Sweet Pepper seedlings	288
Egg Plant seedlings	362
Ornamental plants	20
Orange seedlings	12
Red Cedar plants	898
Mahogany plants	48

25. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION.

During the year the Department engaged in contouring demonstration plots at a few schools. The staff continues to give advice to farmers on this very important and much needed work.

There is much need for more work of this nature throughout the Presidency but owing to shortness of staff such work has been limited.

26. IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the present marketing conditions and due to the geographical position of Jost Van Dykes, it was necessary to install a scale for the purpose of weighing livestock and thus eliminating the system of selling by sight. This is the fourth scale to be installed by the Department. The other three are located at the following places :—

West End, Tortola
The Agricultural Station
Virgin Gorda Valley.

27. TICK CONTROL.

As stated in the previous report, the Fever Tick (**Boophilus anulatus**) still exists in Tortola. A compulsory Dipping Campaign will be started in 1955 with the view of eliminating the Fever Tick from this island. All farmers are aware of the presence of the Fever Tick ; they are present in many districts and are a menace to cattle. Control is not difficult but needs a certain amount of care and attention.

It is important to realize that many factors are responsible for the production of a heavy crop of ticks on an animal. Among them, overstocking of the pastures and incorrect rotation of grazing can allow a heavy population of ticks to build up. This cannot be over emphasized.

28. VISITS TO FARMS.

Visits were made to farms by members of the staff for inspection of land offered as security for loans for pasture improvement as well as for giving advice on soil conservation, and with a view to changing the pattern of grassland management. Visits were also made for the purpose of carrying out routine work on hog cholera vaccinations as well as the treatment of sick or injured animals.

29. CREDIT AND MARKETING.

A grant of $28,000.00 from Colonial Development and Welfare sources became available in 1952-1953 for the purpose of assisting farmers to improve and extend their pastures. Loans are granted to farmers on the security of their farms and are repayable in instalments over a period of four (4) years — the first year being interest free, the loan thereafter bearing interest at 3% per annum.

The prevailing system of tenure is freehold but many farmers have no clear titles to their lands and so are not in a position to qualify for assistance under the scheme. Prior to the commencement of this scheme, Agricultural credit was non-existant and this scheme represents the first attempt by Government to make credit available to the farmers for a particular purpose. There is every indication at the present time that farmers will repay the loans which have been made to them.

To date, approximately 1,500 acres have been developed as follows :—

(*a*) 1,300 acres of existing pastures improved i.e. cleaning, replanting with guinea grass and paddocking.

(*b*) 200 acres of new pasture land opened.

Loans issued in 1953 and 1954 were as follows :—

1953	—	24 loans	
Cash ..	..	$4,442.08	
Barbed Wire	..	361.03	$4,803.11
1954	—	14 loans	
Cash ..	..	$1,891.00	
Barbed Wire	..	70.20	$1,961.20

Repayment to date (31st December, 1954) amounted to $6,529.65.

The Trade and Production Committee continued to serve as the Loan Board and advises the Commissioner on all applications.

There are no organized marketing facilities in the Presidency.

The Chairman of the Trade and Production Committee continues to render invaluable assistance in the marketing of the livestock. The Department continues to seek new markets.

30. AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Agricultural Shows were held in November at the following places :—

1. Virgin Gorda, Sound
2. East End, Jost Van Dykes
3. Long Swamp, Tortola

The standard of the livestock exhibits was considered extremely good. This progress can be attributed to the use made of the stud sires and breeding stock provided by the Department.

It is gratifying to record that every effort is made by most farmers to up-grade their cattle population.

Fields of Guinea Grass seen in all the out islands as well as Tortola were of a very good stand.

Fruit, Vegetables and handicraft were exhibited only at Long Swamp. Fruit and Vegetables were of good standard but owing to unfavourable weather conditions the number was small. The standard of handicraft exhibits was also considered extremely good.

31. STAFF TRAINING COURSES.

A one-day course in Agriculture for farmers was conducted at the Agricultural Station in July. The main objects of the course were :—

(*a*) To bring together a number of individuals representative of the farmers of Tortola in order to promote the general efficiency of the farming community, and to give increasingly useful service to farming in the island.

(*b*) To provide opportunity for the exchange of ideas.

Nine of the twelve farmers selected attended the course.

Dr. R. Bond, Superintendent of Agriculture, St. Croix, and Dr. F. H. Wadsworth of the U.S. Forest Service, Puerto Rico, also attended the course as guest speakers, and lectured on Forestry and Soil Conservation. It is planned to hold several of these courses next year.

The Superintendent of Agriculture, Mr. M. Winter, returned from the United Kingdom in September, after completing a course of training in Animal Husbandry at the Northampshire Institute of Agriculture.

32. HOLDING GROUND.

The sub-division of the holding ground into paddocks was completed and a water supply installed. Various circumstances have prevented the paddocks from being brought into use as yet for the purpose for which they were intended.

33. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

The following other activities of the Department were pursued during the year :—

1. Maintenance of fences and care of trees of the Recreation Ground.

2. Care of trees at the Hospital.
3. Care of trees and shrubs at the Market Square.
4. Issue of licences for the importation of animals into the Presidency.
5. Inspection of all animals imported under (4).
6. Inspection of all animals exported.

34. VISITORS.

Visitors to the Department included the following :—

His Excellency Sir Kenneth Blackburne, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony.
His Honour, Mr. E. A. Evelyn, Ag. Commissioner of the B.V.I.
His Honour, Mr. H. H. Howard Commissioner of the BV.I.
Dr. E. H. Andersen, M.R.C.V.S. of Denmark (F.A.O. Specialist on Foot and Mouth Disease).
Dr. Richard Bond, Director of Agriculture, St. Croix, Virgin Islands of the United States.
Dr. Elbert L. Little Jr. of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C.
Dr. John P. Augelli, University of Maryland College, U.S.A.
Mr. John H. Conroy, Plant Quarantine Service, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States.

35. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The thanks and appreciation of the Staff of the Department are due to all those who have assisted and co-operated in the work of the Department. We also wish to thank all those who so kindly donated prizes for the Agricultural Shows, and the Judges of the various classes.

SECTION IV.

36. COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE SCHEMES.

Scheme D. 1921 — "Additional Pastures for Livestock" which provided the sum of £1,500.0.0 ($7,200.00 B.W.I.) for the purpose outlined in paragraph 32 was completed in 1954.

Scheme D-13D (a.h.) "Experiments with fodder conservation" provides the sum of $1,440.00 and Scheme D-2310 "Tick Eradication Campaign" were approved during the year. Scheme D-2310 provides the sum of $28,800.00.

SECTION V.

37. SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

The following legislation relating to Agriculture came into effect in 1954 :—

"The Protection of Trees and Conservation of Soil and Water Ordinance, 1954". The object of this law is to make provision for the protection of specified trees and the conservation of soil and water and for matters incidental thereto.

M. WINTER,
Superintendent of Agriculture.

APPENDIX I.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, Tortola, British Virgin Islands

RETURN OF RAINFALL
from
January, 1945 to December, 1954

MONTH	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	10-yearly monthly average
JANUARY ..	2.02	2.83	5.65	2.83	1.45	5.04	1.74	6.49	3.35	2.18	3.36
FEBRUARY ..	2.17	2.52	3.09	1.66	2.59	9.32	.97	.83	1.01	4.47	2.86
MARCH ..	.58	1.00	1.55	.84	4.29	1.69	.46	1.48	2.94	1.36	1.62
APRIL ..	1.97	.61	.61	1.52	1.27	3.82	1.11	7.38	1.11	1.68	2.11
MAY .	7.12	3.46	2.84	5.42	2.70	.20	9.56	1.84	1.37	1.84	3.63
JUNE ..	1.88	1.53	2.56	6.00	7.06	1.67	5.37	2.72	8.60	4.10	4.15
JULY ..	4.92	3 17	1.11	5.66	3.95	3.13	4.91	9.15	3.32	1.78	4.11
AUGUST .	6.06	3.30	2.84	3 83	5.18	7.85	4.58	4.40	4.58	5.15	4.77
SEPTEMBER .	3.41	7.36	17.38	4.28	12.58	7.35	10.80	14.44	13.05	11.83	10.23
OCTOBER ..	6.79	14.24	10.05	8.19	7.90	10.41	6.06	4.26	2.04	9.43	7.94
NOVEMBER .	5.74	4.25	2.52	6.68	3.68	7.67	3.50	8.61	3.62	4.35	5.06
DECEMBER ..	1.43	1.66	4.39	3.97	6.51	1.93	7.36	1.54	2.72	3.03	3.45
Total	44.09	45.93	54.59	50.82	58.96	60.08	56.42	63.14	47.71	51.20	53.29

10-year mean 53.29

APPENDIX II.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Commodity :	1950 Quantity	1950 Value £	1951 Quantity	1951 Value £	1952 Quantity	1952 Value £	1953 Quantity	1953 Value £	1954 Quantity	1954 Value £	Average value for previous 4 years.
Limes		34		152		85		44		92	79
Tomatoes		11		9		24		21		13	16
Coconuts		519		603		743		646		610	629
Livestock		17974		57903		40457		30368		58581	36675
Rum		—	20	14		77	424	277		143	92
Other Agricultural Products x.		7927		7219		5773		6624		6171	6866
Fish		1614		1609		2220		3367		3957	2203
TOTAL		28079		67509		49384		41347		69567	46560

Note. x. Includes forest products, fruit, vegetables and ground provisions.

APPENDIX III.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES
into the
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
in hundreds of pounds sterling (£ 00)

Foodstuffs for human consumption	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Average for previous 4 years
Wheaten Flour	131	144	126	179	188	145
Pulses	3	4	5	13	3	6
Rice	9	16	16	22	28	13
Cornmeal (Maize) ..	10	9	12	12	16	11
Bread & Biscuits	6	6	8	10	17	8
Butter & Substitutes ..	12	11	12	15	16	13
Lard & Substitutes ..	16	18	27	20	31	20
Edible Oils	2	2	2	5	5	3
Preserved Milk	6	8	4	19	30	9
Cheese	8	7	7	9	11	8
Preserved Meat	12	13	13	19	27	14
Preserved Fish	6	7	5	8	12	7
Fruit & Vegetables ..	15	11	11	19	20	14
Coffee	3	3	3	6	7	4
Tea	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cocoa	4	4	4	4	0	4
Sugar	65	77	82	109	106	83
TOTAL	309	341	338	470	524	358
Animal Feeding Stuffs	4	7	8	11	11	8
Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—	—

Numbers		Service	Estimates 1954	Approved Estimates 1953	Revised Estimates 1953	Comparison with 1953		Actual 1952
						Increase	Decrease	
			$	$	$	$	$	$
		IV: AGRICULTURE						
		1. Personal Emoluments						
1	1	(a) Agricultural Superintendent	3,240	4,091	4,091	—	851	1,590
—	2	(b) Officers Class VII	2,542	—	—	2,542	—	—
—	2	(c) Officers Class X	1,800	—	—	1,800	—	—
		(d) Acting Allowances	2,600	1	775	2,599	—	—
		(e) Exchange Compensation :— on salaries	4,100	3,993	3,993	107	—	—
2	—	*Agricultural* Instructors	—	3,039	3,039	—	3,039	912
2	—	*Graded Subordinate Staff*		2,186	2,186	—	2,186	1,646
		Cost of Living Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	2,939
5	5	Total Personal Emoluments	14,282	13,310	14,084	7,048	6,076	7,087
		OTHER CHARGES						
		2. Labour, Agricultural Station and Stock Farm	8,200	7,200	7,200	1,000	—	5,818
		3. Grant to Livestock Fund	480	480	480	—	—	2
		4. Feed For Livestock ..	1,000	700	700	300	—	589
		5. Upkeep & Maintenance of Machinery ..	700	600	600	100	—	373
		6. Seeds & Insecticides ..	150	150	150	—	—	96

Service	Estimates 1954	Approved Estimates 1953	Revised Estimates 1953	Comparison with 1953		Actual 1952
				Increase	Decrease	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
OTHER CHARGES						
7. Drugs, Laboratory & Office Equipment ..	800	800	800	—	—	767
8. Materials & Tools ..	600	600	600	—	—	477
9. Soil & Water Conservation	100	100	100	—	—	51
10. Stock Inspection & Immunization ..	1,337	860	860	477	—	823
11. Chemicals & Equipment for Dips	1,028	—	—	1,028	—	—
12. Cleaning & Refilling Dips	514	—	—	514	—	—
13. Agricultural Exhibitions	700	700	700	—	—	654
14. Maintenance of Recreation Ground & Trees ..	315	315	315	—	—	306
15. Upkeep of Bicycle ..	10	10	10	—	—	10
16. Maintenance of Saddlery	80	80	80	—	—	80
17. Maintenance of Scales ..	200	—	—	200	—	—
18. Contingencies ..	150	150	150	—	—	85
Maintenance of Dipping Vats		400	1,677	—	400	431
Total	16,364	13,145	14,422	3,619	400	10,562
SPECIAL						
19. Scales	1,500	1,500	1,500	—	—	375
20. Cart	400	—	—	400	—	—
Extension of Pastures for Stock Farm	—	—	—	—	—	842
Total Special ..	1,900	1,500	1,500	400	—	1,217
Total Other Charges	18,264	14,645	15,922	4,019	400	11,679
Total Personal Emoluments ..	14,282	13,310	14,084	7,048	6,076	7,087
Total Head IV ..	32,546	27,955	30,006	11,067	6,476	18,866